



Study on Demographic Variables Influencing Migration

KEYWORDS

Migration, Problems, Rural and Urban and Opportunities.

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ABSTRACT

Migration is the barometer of changing socio – economic and political conditions at the national and international levels. Migration is also a sign of wide disparities in economic and social conditions between the origin and destination. Now days the volume of migration of rural to urban area has increased due to various factors in the course of development can not only accentuate the pace of mobility but would lead to emergence of new migration patterns. It will create not only number of socio economic problems in urban area but also exerts an adverse effect on rural area. There can be contrasting reasons for this current increase in the migration rate. On the one hand increasing unemployment, poverty, population pressure, and environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources etc. limits the livelihood options and may force people to migrate. But at the same time urbanization, better employment and educational opportunities, improvement in educational level, changing occupational pattern, development of transport and communication are the new impetus enabling spatial mobility.

Introduction

After independence India has undergone rapid urbanization due to not only for population growth and also for migration from rural to urban area. Higher the literacy rate, GDP, urbanization, all favors migration **Taralekar et al (2012)**, India as a nation has seen a high migration rate in recent years. Over 98 million people migrated from one place to another in 1990s, the highest for any decade since independence according to the 2001 census details. The number of migrants during 1991-2001 increased by about 22% over the previous decade an increase since 1951. The data on migration by last residence in India as per Census 2001 shows that the total number of migrants was 31.4 crore. In the decade 1991-2001, about 9.8 crore persons migrated to a new place from their place of last residence. Out of these migrants by last residence, 8.1 crore were intra-state migrants, 1.7 crore inter-state migrants and 7 lakh international migrants. The largest volume is confined to migration from one part of the State to another. Migration on account of change of residence by women after marriage constitutes significant proportion of these migrants (*Census of India 2011*).

Migration is an important feature of human civilization; it plays a significant role in molding the social, economic and other structural characteristics of a population of a country. Migration in the Census of India is of two types – Migration by Birth place and Migration by place of last residence. When a person is enumerated in Census at a place, i.e., village or town, different from her/his place of birth, she/he would be considered a migrant by place of birth. A person would be considered a migrant by place of last residence, if she/he had last resided at a place other than her/his place of enumeration. The following reasons for migration from place of last residence are captured: Work/Employment, Business, Education, Marriage, Moved after birth, Moved with household and any other.

Causes of Migration

Migration is shift from one place to another place for per-

manently or voluntarily for seeking job, marriage and other reasons. It has great impact on socio, economic/culture and psychological life of the people. Migration in India is mostly influenced by social structures and patterns of development. The development policies by all the governments since Independence have accelerated the process of migration.

Migration occurs when various factors operate together like high rate of unemployment, poverty, low wages, small size land holdings, lack of infrastructure development.

The landless poor who mostly belong to backward classes, indigenous communities and economically backward regions constitute the major portion of migrants.

In the very large tribal regions of India intrusion of outsiders, settlements by the outsiders displacing the local tribal people and deforestation also played a major role in migration.

Problems of Migration

Migration is an important factor in changing the size and structure of the population. The migration process affects the areas to which migrants have moved in and areas from which they moved out. Migrants continually face difficulties in becoming a full part of the economic – cultural, social and political lives of society. Internal migrants face numerous restrictions, including a lack of political representation, inadequate housing and a lack of formal residency rights, low paid, insecure or hazardous work, limited access to state provided services such as health and education, religion, class or gender extreme vulnerability of women and children migrants to trafficking and sex exploitation.

Review of Literature

Migration occurs due to disparities in regional development and the reasons for migration are explained by two categories, namely push and pull factors. Poverty, Job searching and family influence is the push factors, while

availability of better employment opportunity, prior migration and availability of better educational facilities are the pull factors. **Kaur et al (2011)** study has revealed that 62 per cent of the migrants were earning a monthly income of 3000-5000. Low wages and rain-fed agriculture in the native place have been found the economic factors leading to migration, while poverty, poor civic amenities, leading a poor life, high aspirations and demonstration effect were social and psychological factors resulting to migration. **Khan et al (2011)**, study revealed that majority of the rural migrants (70.6%) arrived in the urban areas due to social factors, like marriage and education and economic factors like employment are the dominating factor for migration from rural to urban. **Taralekar et al (2012)**, the study showed that, the work & business were the main causes for interstate migration in Western zone while education as the major cause for interstate migration in southern zone of India. **Vinayakam and Sekar (2013)**, the study defines the factors contributing towards rural to urban migration. In rural areas, less employment opportunities, low wages, drought, lack of basic amenities, landlessness, social factors act as push factors and more employment opportunities, higher income, better wages, better facilities activities as pull factors towards the rural to urban migration.

Statement of the Problem

Increased level of migration from rural to urban causes many socio - economic and environmental challenges that exacerbate urban poverty and intensity inequalities in access to income and services, and thereby deepen social exclusion. So it may be concluded that while addressing the complex issues of migration, it is important to take into consideration the growing incidences of poverty among huge sections of the rural population. Therefore, in the present study, an attempt has been made to analyze the causes and consequences of rural – urban migration.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the socio-economic status of the respondent.
- To find the causes, problems and challenges faced by the migrant labours in their day to day life.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

Survey method is employed to collect the data from the respondents through structured questionnaire designed on the basis of objectives of the study. Secondary data have been collected through various Journals, books and internet which are restricted to the conceptual frame work of the paper only.

Sampling Design

The population is comprised of those who are migrated from rural to urban working in the Coimbatore city. A convenient sampling size of 250 respondents was randomly selected.

Data Analysis

The collected data is then edited, consolidated and subjected to suitable statistical test and the data is presented in the form of tables.

Statistical Tools used

The following statistical tools are used in the study for the purpose of analysis:

Simple Percentage Analysis

Chi-square test

Rank Correlation

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study has all the limitations of non-random sampling.
- This study has been confined to Coimbatore city only. So it may not be universally applicable.
- The findings may not be accurate because, the sample has been limited to 250 respondents.

Simple Percentage Analysis

Table – 1

Factors	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	175	70
	Female	75	30
Age	Below 20 Years	40	16
	21- 30 Years	35	14
	31-40 Years	40	16
	Above 40 Years	135	54
Marital Status	Married	130	52
	Unmarried	120	48
Monthly Income	Up to Rs. 10,000	45	18
	Rs.10,001 - 20,000	70	28
	Rs.20,000 - 25,000	60	24
	Above 25,000	75	30
Education	Primary School	95	38
	Under Graduate	80	32
	Post Graduate	35	14
	Professional Course	40	16
Occupation	Permanent Employee	120	48
	Casual Labour	80	32
	Contract Labour	25	10
	Others	25	10

Source: Primary Data

Chi Square Analysis

Table – 2 Monthly Incomes and Nature of Spending

Monthly Income	Nature of Spending				Total
	Rs. 100 -200	Rs. 200 - 300	Rs. 300 – 400	Rs. 400 &Above	
Upto Rs. 10,000	30	15	0	0	45
Rs.10,001 - 20,000	45	20	5	0	70
Rs.20,000 - 25,000	25	30	5	0	60
Above 25,000	30	25	15	5	75
Total	130	90	25	5	250

Source: Primary Data

Chi – Square Value – 36.184, DF – 9, Significance – 0.000

H₀ – There is no association between monthly income of the migrants and nature of spending of the migrants.

The Chi – Square statistics value was 36.184 and it was found to be significant at 5 % level as the significance value is 0.000; hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is association between monthly income of the migrants and nature of spending by them.

Table - 3
Monthly income and Nature of Saving

Monthly Income	Nature of Saving		
	Above Rs. 3000	Below Rs. 3000	Total
Upto Rs. 10,000	35	10	45
Rs.10,001 - 20,000	35	35	70
Rs.20,000 - 25,000	40	20	60
Above 25,000	70	5	75
Total	180	70	250

Source: Primary Data

Chi – Square Value – 35.328, DF – 3, Significance – 0.000

H_0 – There is no association between monthly income of the migrants and nature of savings of the migrants.

The chi – Square statistics value was 35.328 and it was found to be significant at 5 % level as the significance value is 0.000, hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is association between monthly income and nature of savings of migrants.

Rank Correlation

Table – 5 Reasons for the Migration

Factors	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9
More Opportunities	35	45	45	40	25	15	15	5	25
Easy Accessible	20	10	30	35	35	45	35	25	15
Education for Children	45	25	30	35	10	25	35	35	10
Hospital and other Amenity	25	30	10	20	10	35	45	45	30
Easy Availability of Domestic and Non Domestic Facilities	5	20	10	15	35	30	30	70	35
Getting Exposure and Culture	0	10	30	20	25	30	30	30	75
Family Reason	40	35	40	20	20	35	15	15	30
More Salary	60	40	35	35	30	10	20	15	5
Business	20	35	20	30	60	25	25	10	25

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clear that out of the 250 respondents 60 of them chosen that more salary is their main reason for the migration. Next to that more opportunities and was chooses by the respondents which is in the position of rank 2 and 3, subsequently in the fourth rank also the same variable continuous, followed by the business option which was chosen by the 60 respondents. 45 respondents chooses the easy accessible which was ranked 6th and next to that 7th rank was given to the variable hospital and other amenity. Easy availability of domestic and non - domestic facilities was the variable ranked in the 8th place and finally getting exposure and culture was in the least rank i-e 9th among all the variables.

Suggestions

In this study we find out migration from rural to urban area was increasing day – by – day, due to this agriculture and agro – based industries was affected. Hence when the Government is providing all the facilities like setting many small industries, medium and large – scale industries, introduction of self-employment schemes, providing loans to

Table – 4 Gender and Problems faced by Migrants

Gender	Problems faced by Migrants					
	Food	Accommodation	Cultural & Habits	Language	Others	Total
Male	25	50	20	15	65	175
Female	10	20	0	15	30	75
Total	35	70	20	30	95	250

Source: Primary Data

Chi – Square Value – 4.195, DF – 4, Significance – 0.380

H_0 – There is no association between gender and problems faced by migrants.

The Chi Square Statistics value was 4.195 and it was found to be not significant at 5 % level as the significance value is 0.380, hence we accept the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no association between gender and problems faced by migrants.

the skilled and unskilled educated persons, to provide better higher education, modern communication and proper infrastructural facilities etc., at rural areas to minimize the rural to urban migration and to prevent to move to urban areas. Therefore it will lead to the geographical and economic development of the rural population

Conclusion

The state government should maintain a demographic balance by regulating the migrants and should help in verification of identifications of migrating labourers. Migration is assured to increase in the years ahead with globalization and contribute to growth & development and shall never be a problem unless there is an appropriate policy to incorporate integrated development of cities like industrialist can establish their business even in rural area, it leads to increase the income of the rural people and Government may provide modern infrastructural facility, modern communication facility, and providing proper education and training.

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